

THE BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, April 18, 1895.

MUCH LIKE A MIRACLE.

A STATEMENT FROM A WELL KNOWN
BERLIN MERCHANT.

How His Daughter Was Testored From
the Tears of St. Vitus Dance—Her
Case One of the Worst Ever Known—
Fully Recovered Her Health.

From the Berlin News.

The readers of the News have been made familiar with the virtue of Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People through the articles appearing from time to time in these columns, and while the druggists say that many in this vicinity have received undoubted benefit from their timely use, it is only recently that we have heard of a cure in Berlin of such importance as to rank among the most remarkable yet published. There is hardly a man or woman in the town of Berlin or the vicinity of Waterloo who does not know Mr. Martin Simpson, issuer of marriage licenses and general merchant, King street. Anything said by Mr. Simpson will be implicitly relied upon. A day or two ago we had a talk with him in reference to his 14 year old daughter, Helen, who had for two years been a great sufferer from St. Vitus dance. He tells us that it was the worst case he ever saw. She did not sleep for whole nights and was an intense sufferer. She was totally helpless and could neither eat nor drink unless administered to her by her parents. The best medical attendance was had, but all to no avail. She kept getting worse and worse, and finally, when in the paroxysm, commenced to froth at the mouth and her parents believed she was going out of her mind. Though unable to walk for about eight months she would in her spells have fits, making her jump high above her couch. While in this condition, the worst case ever seen in this place, Mr. Simpson, in a last resort, purchased some Pink Pills and gave them to his suffering and afflicted daughter. He assured us that in thirty hours she found some relief. In a week the "dance" was entirely stopped and she was able to sleep, and was rapidly regaining her former strength. Some months after the use of the Pink Pills was continued she again had touches of the disease, but a few doses of pills stopped it, and for the last eight months has been entirely free from the terrible malady from which no one who knew the circumstances, expected she would recover, and her parents, as may be expected, are warm in their praises of the wonderful remedy which worked such great results. These facts are known to all who are acquainted with the family and further comments are wholly unnecessary.

When such strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that they are the favorite remedy with all classes. They are an unfailing specific for locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripe, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon irritated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic catarrh, etc. They are also a specific for trouble peculiar to females, suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and sold in boxes (never in loose form) by the dozen, hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations (in this shape), at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., at either address.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Five Story Building Collapses Killing Several People.

The other morning shortly after two o'clock the five story building of Chapman and Sons on Main street, Wheeling, W. Va., in the wholesale district and the adjoining four story hardware building of T. T. Hutchinson fell suddenly without warning and buried several persons in the ruins. "Dad" Williams, a carpenter escaped with serious injuries but T. T. Hutchinson, the veteran merchant and the following employees of the establishment were entombed: J. A. Ford, P. J. Horan, Eugene Burch, Bob Winches. A Western Union messenger boy, Harry Cow, was caught in the debris and buried. Hutchinson was taken out with two ribs broken and other injuries, and cannot live. At 10 o'clock the only other body recovered was that of Ford, whose injuries are not detected, known. The Hutchinson building was of light construction and was de lare unsafe years ago. The fire department did effective work in putting down the flames while volunteers went to the rescue of the victims of the disaster. At 10:25 Michael Ford was taken from the ruins also alive but fatally hurt. He had been pinned beneath an iron girder and the dead body of young Harlan lay across him. It is now known that the Rev. Father H. F. Parks, vicar general of this Catholic diocese is under the ruins. He was on the way to the cathedral from the train when the walls fell.

SLANDERING CLEVELAND.

A New England Preacher Accuses the
President of Drunkenness.

There is great indignation expressed among Democrats over the attitude of the upon President Cleveland at the New England Methodist conference by Rev. Dr. Landis, who charged him with drunkenness at the chamber of commerce dinner, and denunciation of the clerical villainy are heard on every hand. Channing Depew said: "There is only one reply that can be made to such a story—it is absolutely contemptible and absurd. I sat near him at the dinner, and saw he was absolutely sober."

TOOWER CONVICTED THEM.

Jesus Malfran and Felix Chavez were found guilty of murder in the first degree. Last April they shot Thomas Martinez, a stockman, and burned the body. They confessed, admitting that Martinez had

caught them stealing cattle. After killing him, Malfran shot the dog and left him for dead, but the next day the animal returned home bleeding and appealed by whining to the murdered man's brother. The dog led his follower to the scene of the tragedy and began barking and scraping the ashes with its paws and here the charred remains were found. One witness, Angel, who visited the ash heap two days after the murder, testified that he saw distinctly the outline of the murderer's man's form lying in the ashes. The form seemed perfectly distinct and in bold relief.

GIGANTIC SWINDLERS.

Chicago Detectives Have Unearthed a Far
Reaching Scheme.

The United States' secret service operators in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most unique and at the same time the most important swindle ever perpetrated on the government. Its magnitude, after two days investigation can only be guessed at, but it is believed thousands upon thousands of dollars have been secured by a gang of skilled counterfeiters, who have reproduced with wonderful skill and accuracy, the pink 2 cent stamp. It is thought the country is flooded from New York to San Francisco, with these spurious stamps, and the United States have been carrying millions of letters from which not one cent of revenue has been received. Chicago, it is apparent, has been the headquarters of the gang and the products have been shipped to distributing agents through the express companies. Just exactly how the information reached the government official is not known, but they evidently got a straight tip, for Captain Smart, of the postal inspector's department, and Captain Porter, of the United States secret service bureau, called at the Wells Fargo office and were taken to the store room. There they found an oblong package, looking like a big roll of music. It contained 10,000 of these counterfeit stamps.

HYPNOTISM A GOOD POINT.

The U. S. Supreme Court Admits it for
Defence or Conviction.

The supreme court of Kansas rendered a decision in which hypnotism is recognized both as a defense and ground for conviction of crime. The case passed upon came up from the Cowley county district court. On May 5th last, McDonald, without apparent provocation, shot and killed Thomas Patton, near his home in Winfield. He was arrested, charged with murder, and set up a defense that he was under the power of hypnotic influence of Anderson Gray, and was neither legally nor morally responsible for the deed. He was acquitted and Gray was put under arrest, and tried for murder. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, notwithstanding the fact that he was not present when the crime was committed, the evidence for the state going to show that he caused McDonald to do the deed through hypnotic influence. An appeal was taken to the Supreme court and in an opinion rendered recently, the ruling of the lower court was maintained.

A DISLODGED BOULDER.

Causes a Boston and Maine Engine to Go
Down an Embankment.

The Boston and Maine's south going train from Sherbrooke, Que., left there on time the other night. When just within half a mile north of Smith's Mills station, at a spot known as "The Cat," the engine struck something which immediately threw it off the rails and down the embankment. The baggage car attached to the engine was lost on the track. Engineer Roney and Fireman Emerson went down with the engine and were removed from it both dead. Investigation proved that an obstruction which had caused the accident was a large boulder which had been dislodged by the train. The train was an unusually heavy one, having a large number of passengers and extra coaches from the lines of the Grand Trunk and Quebec Central railways. The passengers experienced only a vigorous shock.

CHOLERA BREAKS OUT.

Japanese Soldiers Stricken With the
Dread Disease.

The London Times to-day publishes a dispatch from Kobe saying that it is reported there that cholera has broken out among the Japanese troops at Pescadero Island. It is estimated that 400 cases of cholera have occurred and of this number one hundred have proved fatal.

The correspondent of the Times at Hong Kong says the inhabitants of the island of Formosa are disatisfied thinking that their exemption from the armistice indicates that they have been deserted by the Pekin authorities and that the foreigners on that island believe that the Japanese will be welcomed after a slight resistance.

Foreign trade is at a standstill. There is great fear at Canton of an attack by the Japanese. The precautions to prevent a Japanese approach have necessitated suspension of all traffic on the river.

WAS EATEN ALIVE.

A Ferocious Maniac Devours an Iowa
Rancher.

C. E. Converse, a wealthy ranchman living near Jefferson, a small town in the vicinity of Sioux City, Ia., met a horrible death the other night at the hands of a maniac, who imagined himself to be a vampire, and attacking his victim literally devoured him alive. The maniac, who had not Converse as his regular home from time immemorial, had instantly set upon him, dragged him to the ground and tore him to pieces with his teeth and nails, nothing was known of the affair till the next morning when the man appeared at Jefferson covered with blood, and began to boast of his exploit. The lunatic is supposed to have escaped from an asylum.

THREE MEN SHOT DOWN.

A Colored Deputy Sheriff Mortally Wounds
Two Fighters.

A desperate shooting affray occurred at San Jacinto, Cal., the other night at a saloon. Three men, two of whom are mortally wounded, Charlie Marshall and Bowers. Frank Hamilton, a colored deputy sheriff of California did the shooting. Albert Larson, an innocent party happened to pass at the moment and received a bullet from Marshall's revolver. It entered his back, passed through the naval and grazed his wrist. He will die.

PLATINUM MINES.
Those of Similkameen Contain the Largest
Deposit in the World.

The gauge of a country's mineral wealth is generally measured by its production of the two precious metals, gold and silver. Not alone in the output of these two metals British Columbia can be considered, as others equally valuable, although not so extensive, are to be found within her territory. Among these other metals platinum holds perhaps first place, and British Columbia for her production of the same has only one superior rival, viz., Russia. Prior to the discovery of the metal in this province Russia had no formidable competitor, and therefore ruled, or rather dictated the price to be paid for the same in the world's market. But of so great economic importance was its discovery in British Columbia that it had the effect of not only disturbing the base of supply, but also of reducing the metal's intrinsic value. In the past two or three years there has, however, been an upward tendency in the range of value, owing to various reasons, the first of which may be considered the demand for the metal, which constantly exceeds the meagre supply, and also the fact that although the metal is not to be found in great abundance on the Similkameen, yet the companies owning the placer grounds have not in the past been working the same to any great extent, and, in fact are only now about to assume active operations. With this end in view, the Tulameen Improvement and Hydraulic Company, on March 12th last increased the amount of their capital stock to 500,000 shares. Among those composing the company may be found the names of many prominent British Columbians and eastern men, notably H. Abbott, of the C. P. R.; C. R. Hoimer, the Laidlaw estate, J. Wilson, A. Ewen, E. Mahon, B. Douglas, C. J. Armstrong, Capt. R. G. Tatlow, D. Lockyer and others. Benj. Douglas, of New Westminster, is president of the company. Active operations will be carried on this summer, and work will be prosecuted under vigorous management. The water which will be utilized will be taken out of Eagle creek. Many interesting facts are related re the discovery of platinum on the Similkameen, some of which would show that at first the miners who were working the placers there considered it to be nothing more than white iron, and of no value. In fact, it was by them looked upon as a nuisance, interfering, as it did, with the operation of washing for gold, as by its specific gravity, it accumulated in the same boxes, and being in close juxtaposition with the gold, at the ratio of about 2 to 1 ounces of platinum to 1 of gold—it will be readily understood what a trouble it was to separate the two, and especially were the miners aggrieved, who after separating the pesky stuff, as they called it, the same had to be thrown away, and thrown away was, until such time as its true value became known. One of the peculiarities of the metal is, that it never found in paying quantities except in placer ground, no ledges containing it ever having been discovered, other than the small quantity found, and not worth extracting in the nile ore at Sudbury. Prof. Dawson in giving his opinion as to its origin on the Similkameen conjectures that Diarite belt which crosses the river just below the mouth of False Creek, has been cut through by it, to be the matrix of the metal, and the appearance of the metal would tend to prove this theory, as it is always of a very rough nature, showing that disintegration has taken place close at hand.

Elwin Bell, Indian agent at Clinton, B. C., has made application for permission to divert and use for irrigation purposes 500 inches of water from Fountain creek for the use of the Fountain revenue Indians.

A YOUNG LAD AND

HIS FAITHFUL FRIEND.

Ernest McGregor, of Whitby, Ont., gives an account of his experience—cured of persistent dyspepsia by B. B.—Worst kind of dyspepsia.

GENTLEMEN—I write to inform you that for years I had been troubled with dyspepsia, and having tried all medicines which entirely failed, I at last found relief and cure in Burdock Blood Bitters, of which I took two bottles, the result being a perfect cure. Although only a young lad I had been troubled with dyspepsia for four or five years, but I can say now that B. B. does its work faithfully in the worst kind of dyspepsia, and has proved itself the only cure for me.

ERNEST MC GREGOR.

Whitby, Ont.

A PECCULAR CASE.

COVERED WITH PIMPLES—AN ANXIOUS MAN.

The Disease Disappears in Three Weeks
by the Use of B. B.—Letter From
Manitoba Fully Describing It.

DEAR SIR.—During the winter of 1892-93, I was covered with Pimples on the inside of my right leg between the knee and the ankle. As I never had anything of the kind before I was anxious about it, and sought medical advice, but getting no relief from the doctor I tried a bottle of B. B., applying some of it to my leg as well as using it internally, and to my surprise, this nasty disease, whatever it was, disappeared within three weeks, and I am thankful to say that it has never reappeared.

N. MITCHELL.

Carman, Man.

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Force Pump.

Why?—It is two force pumps in one. It throws more water with less power than any other. It will force water to any depth for any distance with pressure of 20 lbs to sq. inch. It equals a fire engine for pumping. It is the best of its class. It is always primed and lubricated. It is never frozen. It has no leather sucker to get out of order.

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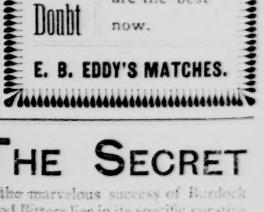
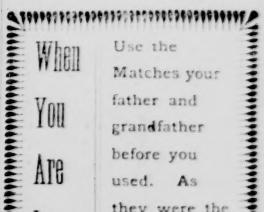
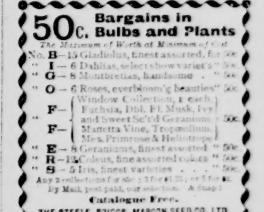
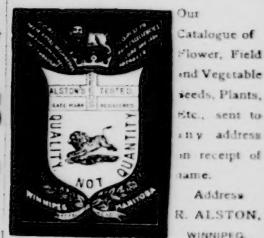
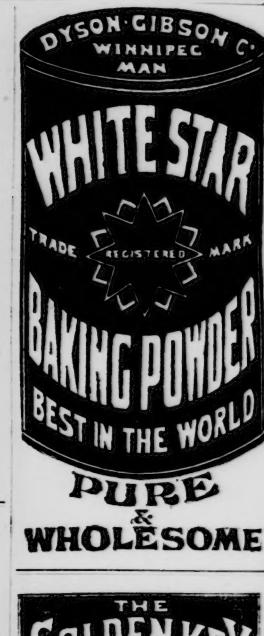
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When
You
Are
In
Doubt
Use the
Matches your
father and
grandfather
before you
used. As
they were the
best then, they
are the best
now.

E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

The Brandon Mail.

THE MAIL is published every Thursday morning at the office of the Company, Daly & Coldwell Block, Brandon, Manitoba.

The Mail has the largest Circulation of any newspaper in Brandon. Our books are open for inspection to our Advertisers.

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THE MAIL PUBLISHING CO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th, 1895.

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

It is often that we have the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde described by Robert Louis Stevenson in Canadian politics, but we have a veritable twin in Manitoba at the present moment. The English Privy Council has decided that by the Manitoba School Act of 1890, the Roman Catholics of Manitoba have been deprived of rights and privileges they enjoyed before confederation, and since then up to the passage of that Act; that the Federal Government has jurisdiction to legislate on the matter; that these rights and privileges could be restored while allowing the act of 1890 by supplementing it by another measure that would except the Catholics from certain liabilities under its provisions; but that this is not the only way out of the difficulty that the statutes define others. In due course the Federal government sends the finding of the Privy Council to the Manitoba government, and asks the latter to deal with it. Of course, this is only a formal matter, and not an imperative command as the enemies of the Federal government say it is, but it is a legal formality. The document simply says "it seems requisite" the finding of the Privy Council should be observed, and indicates the one means of redress the Privy Council has suggested.

At the moment Attorney General Sifton, the Dr. Jekyll for the time being, sees the gravity of the situation and suggests the adjournment of his legislature when in session that calm consideration may be given the instrument, like his great namesake in the novel, that justice may be done. In a few days after he takes the metamorphosing drugs, becomes Mr. Hyde, hides himself off to Haldimand, at the expense of the people of Manitoba, and delivers himself as follows, as reported in the Winnipeg Free Press:

The legislature of Manitoba which would resume on May 9th, would refuse to carry out the order of the Dominion government, and the latter would be compelled to resort to coercive legislation.

Now, by the average reader it will be seen that if Mr. Sifton sees this matter as he is reported to see it, surrounded by an obligation on the part of the Federal government to see that Separate Schools are again restored in Manitoba, failing a settlement of the differences by the local authorities he must be regarded as one of the most illiberal and unprincipled men on earth to try to take the stand he is taking, an unqualified Mr. Hyde in the manner of Sir Danvers Carew.

Now the belief of most people is that under the finding of the Privy Council the Federal government is not compelled to restore Separate Schools in Manitoba, though requested to adjust a grievance and right wrongs, and certainly the command to the Manitoba government is not of an imperative nature in that respect, but Mr. Sifton thinks that it means all that his friends allege; that the Federal government "would be compelled to resort to coercive legislation," if they do nothing, and he prefers to see that coercion rather than a settlement made by himself of a less objectionable nature.

Could a violation of public trust go farther? Many people are of the belief that if the Manitoba government were to wholly secularize the schools of the province, it would meet the finding of the Privy Council. In any case if the local government is the friend of the Manitoba people it professes to be, it should offer a settlement to the Federal authorities as a settlement of the question. Such a settlement would show the local authorities were at least disposed to respect the law of the land; but no, for the sake of making political capital against the present government, and bringing strength to a Roman Catholic Premier at Ottawa, Sifton prefers to see Separate Schools irrevocably fixed on this province by the Federal government. We say it in all calmness that no one but a fully fledged enemy to the country would take such a stand, consider the question from any light available.

We are fully convinced the framers of the confederation Acts never intended that a dual system of education should be forced on any province where the second element was insufficient numerically, as is the case of Manitoba, and where it is at the same time certain to grow more so, impairing efficiency in a system that would acceptably meet all classes, and we feel just as certain the sentiment of the Canadian people, even outside of that province, will never justify a Federal government in imposing it, but that is the only mere reason we have for opposing the authorities, and especially

Jekyll and Hyde should be the more active in perfecting a solution before outside interference is possible.

There are, of course, plenty of people who care not more about the educational interests of the province than they do for the weather of the moon if only Grits can be manufactured to help Laurier into office—but we should not expect to see the Attorney-General fore most of the number. We again suggest that instead of making proselytes in Haldimand, Sifton should be home perfecting a solution of the school difficulty to arrest that Federal coercion that appears to know is otherwise impending. Are we right, or are we wrong?

THE SCHOOL CASE AS IT STANDS.

In our last issue we published the full text of the English Privy Council on the school case, and the alleged mandate of the Ottawa authorities to the Manitoba government, that all may read and form their own conclusions. In the first instance the Privy Council of England find, what any intelligent man must have long since known they would find, that by the Manitoba Acts of 1890, the Roman Catholics have been deprived of rights and privileges they enjoyed previous to the passage of these Acts. Just the same as any repealing measure of any government deprives some classes of rights and privileges they enjoyed under the Act repealed; but what next? We take it too that as their Lordships assert the objections of the Catholics to the schools established under the Acts of 1890 are "insidious and deep rooted."

It is true too that the Manitoba Act of 1870 must be read in the light of public feeling in the province on educational matters prior to that time, or in other words, while the province was coming into confederation, having also in view the changed condition of things since then. At that time there were more Catholics than Protestants in the country, and the 1870 Act was framed doubtless in the light that for all time the two elements would bear something of a relative proportion to one another.

The whole question that was brought before the English courts virtually was, were the rights and privileges of the minority infringed on of a character that the Federal government could take cognizance of under the minority appeal, and the answer is in the affirmative. Were it not for the questions subsequently asked the council, the matter would have ended here. But this matter has a second side to it that the Privy Council felt bound to consider as jurists, though not compelled to do so under the questions submitted to them. They say it is not necessary that the Separate School Act of 1870 or its provisions should be again established or that the Manitoba statute of 1890 should be repealed. As they say this latter set "no doubt commands itself to, and adequately supplies, the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province." Here we have it implied, at least, that due respect should be paid to the wishes of the majority of the people not only in Manitoba, but of any province, on educational matters.

But here an anomaly comes in that it is hard to reconcile. When asked how the injured rights and grievances of the minority could be redressed they say "all legitimate ground for complaint would be removed if that system (that under the act of 1890) were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal is founded, and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

The anomaly arises here. The act of 1890 brings all Protestants and Catholics alike under one common taxation for the maintenance of the national schools established there in, and the suggestion is that while that act is valid, and need not be repealed, a supplementary measure could be passed, exempting the minority from taxation under it, that is, retain an act that imposes a taxation on a certain class, and pass a supplementary measure exempting them from that very taxation. The Privy Council do not hesitate to say their recommendations are in some respects anomalous, but they say it is because the confederating states brought before them are anomalous, if not ambiguous.

There are, however, one consideration in all this, and that is, that while the Catholic minority are entitled to some compensation it is not enjoined on the confederating states brought before them.

A reading of the alleged misdeeds of the Federal government to the Dual system will also show that the 1870 Act was not commanded by the former to establish Separate Schools, as some the authors boldly assert they have been.

To sum up the Privy Council's view

of the case, the force of the Act of 1890 must not be destroyed.

The daily papers of the past few days are full of reports declaring the present demand for Canadian fat cattle in the States, is because of a lack of fat cattle over there through the failure of last year's corn crop. The demand is therefore of but a transient character, and does not go one inch towards proving the States are a market for our export cattle, nor can they be while in the general order of things they as well as Canada are heavy exporters of fat cattle to the European market.

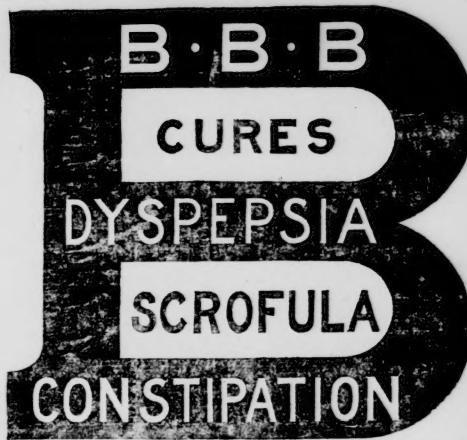
A despatch from Windsor says that Canadian families are returning from the States through that city at the rate of three a day. A correspondent at Estevan says also large numbers of Canadians are passing through that place from the States over the "Soos" line, en route for the Canadian North West. How does this correspond with Mr. Sifton's contention in his recent election tour, that Canada was being depopulated by emigration to the States through the better fiscal policy across the line?

It is just a question if by the dismissal of Chief Richards, of the fire department, and the appointment of Chief of Police Kirkaldy to the dual position on Monday night last, the council have not shown themselves a penny wise and a pound foolish. It goes without saying that through the piling up of municipal debacles on the corporation in fire halls, water works, etc., the tax payers of the place are more than loaded and economy and retrenchments are felt necessary, but it will never do to jeopardize the property interests of the place for a five cent saving. Now supposing a fire were to start while Chief of Police Kirkaldy was in a remote part of the city on health inspection and Mr. Anderson out with the streetinkler, there would be but the third man to managae the chemical, attend the telephone, locate the fire and get ready the lances—more work than two could do in reasonable time under such disadvantageous circumstances.

Any ordinary fire would be so far advanced when reached as to be utterly uncontrollable. Some say a pension to get Chief Richards is the motive for this step. No matter what personal feeling may be, the first duty of the council is to see that our fire protection is neither weakened nor destroyed. It is to be hoped this matter will be fully considered and the mistake corrected before a serious loss befalls the city. Political animus may be good enough in its place, but when it leaves the safety of public property to the mercy of an inefficient fire brigade in a place like Brandon, the matter is too serious to be trifled with. When the condition of things becomes known to the insurance companies it will go up the assessment rates, and then the tax payers will bleed at the nose that certain aldermen may gratify their political feelings.

For the want of a policy of their own that will commend itself to the good judgement of the public, the Grits are ever and anon finding fault with the actions of their predecessors. The way they overstep themselves was well illustrated in an attack Mr. A. M. Peterson made in Douglas last week on the sugar question beseeching the electors in the interest of Mr. Sifton, a sent government lets in the raw material free of duty and imposes a duty of 16.25, or a little more than half a cent a pound, as a protection to the Canadian manufacturer, and on this robbery of the public, he grew eloquent in a patented arm, flying tall swishing speech. Now how does the master stand in comparison with the legislation of his own friend, Mr. MacKenzie? In MacKenzie's time there was a duty of one cent a pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on the raw material, or reduced to ad valorem on the refined article about 3 cents a pound. On this duty as well as the cost of the raw materials produced to be made by the manufacturer the wholesaler and retailer, or fully 5 cents by the time it reached the consumer. This is why granulated sugar was 10 cents per lb. in MacKenzie's time instead of 5 cents as to raw to the consumer of Canada. At the time of which we speak Mr. Jones of Halifax, a writer and a good Grit at that, protested against the sugar policy of the government in that it threw the refineries idle and thousands of employees out of employment, it being easier to import the raw sugar than to use the home refined article at its cost. To pay the price of granulated sugar at the mills, in several countries, are as follows: Germany, 8½ cents; France and Belgium, 11½ cents; Italy, 12½ cents; England and Scotland, 13½ cents. Thus we see the home made article is cheaper in Canada than it is in any other country on the face of the globe, and its manufacture gives employment to thousands of operatives, and provides a market for the Peterson stamp currency the government unmeasuredly on their sugar policy. The tax on the public may have to fall with the government's tariff in this respect, Grit speakers should sight

the sugar question.



THE SECRET

Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

THE BYE ELECTIONS.

In these contests yesterday the Grits carry two seats and the Conservatives two. Anti-silver (N.S.) Sir John Thompson's constituency Mr. Isaac carries by 100, return of 100, the late premier having 100 majority. Breslau (Can.) beats Geoffrion in Verchères, a grit constituency. Davelin (Grit) beats Mr. Greevy by 7 in Quebec west, and Dr. Montague scores a large majority in Haldimand. Sifton made a fatal mistake in going down there in his speech, his only solid argument—Tilling of the whisky behind. The trip cost the Manitoba \$300 to \$400 all the same.

The Winnipeg Tribune had an article on Wednesday needed "A Tribute to the work done by Hon. Mr. Sifton in Haldimand." Very typical and Martin. How is this any way, Angus? It is.

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T. G.

DELFT AND ITS CHINA.

ONE OF THE FAMOUSLY CLEAN TOWNS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

But Its Great boast is That It Was the Home of the Prince of Orange—A Typical Inn—Buying the Famous Ware—The Leaning Tower of Delft.

The town of Delft, whence all this chinaware comes, is one of the famously clean towns of the Netherlands, being situated in the southern central part of Holland. The word "Holland," is incorrectly used by the English-speaking people in referring to the name of only one province of the Netherlands. The English and Americans have this improperly transferred the name of province to that of a whole country, as bad a mistake as if England were called "Sussex" or the United States "New York." This old town is a collection of remarkably clean canals, overshadowed with lime trees and bordered by the cleanest of clean brick houses, the water for all this cleaning being furnished by the river Schie, which flows into the Maas at Delfshaven. The cleanliness of many of these Dutch towns is really marvelous. They are so clean that it seems a desecration to do any work within their limits. Various travelers have given various explanations for this habit of cleanliness existing among the Dutch; the climate, the abundance of water and the superabundance of servants have all been brought forward as causes. But it is more likely that there is a force back of all these clean towns which is the real cause of this phenomenon. It is simply to the temperament of the Dutch people; they are methodical and cleanly by nature, and hence they cannot stand anything that smacks of even a suspicion of dirt.

Delft is famous for other things besides its climate and its cleanliness. In the first place, the great boast of Delft is that it was the home of the famous William of Orange and the scene of his unfortunate death, and, secondly, it was the birthplace and scholar, whose fame is linked to that of the neighboring university of Leyden.

The celebrated Prinsenhof, which was the palace of William the Silent, the founder of Dutch independence, is on the Oude Delft.

Opposite the Prinsenhof stands the famous "Oude Kerk," or old church of Delft. It has a leaning tower which, while by no means as marked as that of the famous tower at Pisa, is still far enough out of plumb to attract attention and invite investigation. Its inclination was probably produced accidentally for the tower is tall and heavy and its base is surrounded by various canals, which would tend to weaken the stability of its foundations. Moreover, the Dutch have no desire to do such an unorthodox thing as to build a church with a leaning steeple. In this old church is a monument to the memory of Adriaen von Tromp, who is the gray hawk of Holland.

In the square marked off which lies to the west of the Prinsenhof stands the so-called Nieuwe Kerk, or new church of Delft, which, although new, was built in 1612, and is in reality older than the old church.

In the open square which lies in the Grote Markt between the Nieuwe Kerk and the Stadhuis is a bronze statue of the other great celebrity of Delft, Hugo Grotius, or Hugo de Groot. This great Dutch scholar was born in this town in 1583, the day before the assassination of the Prince of Orange. He became involved in political troubles early in life and was imprisoned for several years but finally escaped and came eventually to France, in which country he died. His principal claim to fame is as the founder of the science of international law.

Delft is off the line of the conventional sightseer, what few visitors it does attract generally run down there for the day from The Hague, which is only a few miles distant. Therefore when we stopped at Delft we found that our presence created quite a sensation in that section of the town. Our little inn evidently was not honored often by the presence of travelers. The best rooms were small and dark, while the beds were single, each one being completely enveloped in curtains of heavy dark calico calico. Every thing about the hotel, however, was scrupulously clean. We could not find any one who was able to understand the simple English, even our best German provoked no intelligent response. As our attempts at Dutch were as thoroughly hopeless, it was hard to make even our simple wants known. Imagining our surroundings to be less advanced in this matter by hearing a voice speak at the door in excellent English, whether we would have tea or chocolate for breakfast.

On going to the breakfast room we found a sweet, bright-faced, intelligent-looking Dutch girl who said that she was the niece of the proprietor of the inn, that her aunt had sent her to attend us and serve as guide to the town as long as we stayed.

On leaving our inn in the morning we walked straight to the nearest china store to buy Delft ware. Shades of Delft.

We were offered the common Japanese ware which had filled our own shops for years to the full as being better and more novel than Delft ware. Finally, we succeeded in getting some original ware, but we were regarded rather suspiciously—probably as being either feeble-minded or very eccentric. We were also the possessors, which are beginning to be again the show of the town.

Our New York Dutch girl proved an excellent guide, for with her we learned much of Delft and its customs. Here on the edge of the town, we found the great Polytechnic School of Engineering, which for here the Dutch youth is taught to fight against the sea. This study of civil engineering is necessary to the existence of Holland, a country that lies in great part below the level of the sea must be guarded, that it may not be swept from the map again. This action was taken with a portion of the Netherlands to save the country from the Spanish in the sixteenth century.

Many of these dykes were so expensive that the town revenue was the expense of an equal amount of protective copper.

Holland is a fortress. Its mills are its fortresses; its cathedrals are its gates; the islands the advanced forts, and, like a true fortress, it shows to its old enemy the sea, only the tops of its bell towers and the roofs of its houses in defiance and defiance.

Wood—So you have been sued for breach of promise, eh?

Van Pelt—Well, I expected my cousin in belle's letters to cost me something.

A MEMORY OF LOIS.

The day when Lois walked with me September skies were blue, The woodland on the wayside wall Had found its autumn hue.

In gown of changing green and rose, With undersleeves of white, With skirt in loose and flowing folds And bodice trim and tight.

Her low combed hair was just the shade Of fallen chestnut burs, The cheeks of mellow astrakhan Are not more ripe than hers.

She seemed the mushrooms showed their caps To win her eyes of brown, And for one look into their depths The orchard boughs bent down.

A blossom of the early fall, The later days would chill— Dear for somewhere these eyes must wear.

A gream of summer still.

The rank weeds choke the orchard way Where once we went and came, And mosses make the marble gray That long has borne her name.

A "National Bouquet."

Among the many suggestions concerning a national flower, one which comes from a Vermont farmer has decided point and interest. He proposes that we shall not attempt to settle upon a national flower, but let each state choose a state flower, and have a "national bouquet" composed of all the state flowers.

Already certain of the states have emblems which would make very appropriate and pretty elements in such a great American nosegay.

Massachusetts people prefer the trailing arbutus for an emblem. California, on the other side of the continent, has by law adopted the eschscholtzia or poppy as its state flower. The cedar sprig of Vermont and the pine branch of Maine would contribute a needed tinge of green to the nosegay, while the orange blossom of Florida would lend its fragrance, and the mountain laurel of Alabama would crown it resplendently.

The goldenrod and the aster would belong to the first state which should formally adopt them, and so would the graceful shooting star of the central west and the prairie rose. There are flowers and trees enough to "go around."

A bouquet composed of all these state flowers and tree branches would grace all formal occasions and would typify the union of the states. It would say "E pluribus unum" to the ordinary intelligence more plainly than the Latin motto does.—Youth's Companion.

Arkansas.

The Little Rock Gazette has got everybody mixed up by bringing forward a new pronunciation of the name Arkansas. No one but Englishmen or Bostonians pronounce the word as it is spelled. It was understood that the legislature of the state some years ago officially fixed the pronunciation as Arkansaw. Here comes The Gazette, however, with a poem entitled "My Happy Little Home In Arkansas," in which the final syllable of Arkansaw is made to rhyme first with "low" and then with "below." This indicates that the native pronunciation of the name is not Arkansaw but Arkansaw, and we are at sea again. The Arkansawyers or the Arkansowers should settle this matter once for all. It is becoming puzzling and annoying. Perhaps Mr. Ope Read, the Arkansaw Traveler, could put an end to the dispute.—Chicago Herald.

The Book He Wanted.

Odd demands are made on the busy editor's time. A Scotch member of the fraternity recently received a letter, the envelope bearing a request that the contents should be handed to any bookseller in Edinburgh. The letter ran: "The book that I want is a courtly book—a book that will tell me how to talk to the lass that I love; a book that will tell me the words to say to her and the words to ask her when I am courting her; is the sort of a book that I want, no matter how few or how little the words may be."—Weekly Irish Times.

Nervous Excitability After Death.

Experiments made by M. d'Arsonval with an instrument he calls a myophone prove, contrary to the older opinion, that nervous excitability may exist for many hours after death. The old test of the muscle shortening is no doubt not applicable long after death has departed, but as the sound given out by the myophone proves, the death of a nerve is much less rapid than has been hitherto supposed, and a nerve may act on muscle in a state of electric excitability without producing more than simple molecular vibration.

Know What to Say.

I didn't hear it myself, but I know when a man who says he was present when Mrs. Newlyn said that when she looked Pompeii went right up and looked down the creature," explaining that as she wasn't she didn't see why she should speak with a brogue and say crater.—New York Recorder.

Emperors and empresses, kings and queens, write to each other as brother and sister. Reigning grand dukes also enjoy this privilege when addressing kings, but sovereigns not possessing royal honors are designated as cousin.

Wood, like wool, requires to be shrunk before used for manufacturing purposes. Pitch pine beams will shrink in thickness from 1½ inches to 1¼, spruce from 5½ inches to 4½, white pine from 12 inches to 11½, yellow pine a trifle less.

It is reported from Japan that the town represents the value of an equal amount of native copper. Holland is a fortress. Its mills are its fortresses; its cathedrals are its gates; the islands the advanced forts, and, like a true fortress, it shows to its old enemy the sea, only the tops of its bell towers and the roofs of its houses in defiance and defiance.

A man with a large thumb should never marry a woman with a similar characteristic. There will in such case be a constant struggle for the mastery.

Van Pelt—Well, I expected my cousin in belle's letters to cost me something.

THE MAKERS OF BOOKS

STORIES THAT ARE INTERESTING AND SOME OF THEM FUNNY.

A Excellent Yarn About Harry Furniss.—Lord Tennyson's Mail—The Oddities of Bulwer—Mrs. Browning and Her Discouraging Dog Flush.

Mrs. Browning won her thick, brown hair in ringlets, which hung down on each side of her cheeks; she struck me then as being all eyes and hair, not unlike a spaniel dog. Could that frail, little lady, attired in a simple gray dress and straw bonnet, and the cheerful gentleman, in a brown overcoat, be great poets? They had brought with them their little son, Pequin; he was long, flowing, fair, curly hair, and wore white drawers, edged with embroidery. The peculiarities impressed me, for I thought he looked like a girl. The trio were followed by a beautiful brown dog, with golden eyes.

I approached her feeling very shy. What was this great woman going to speak about to a little girl like me? But I was soon put at my ease; she kissed me, and, turning to Penin, placed his little hand in mine, saying: "You must be friends, you and Pen. He is my Florentine boy," stroking his head lovingly. "Has he not got beautiful hair—so golden—that is because he was born in Italy, where the sun is always golden."

The tea things were brought in. On the tray was a big plum cake. The dog wagged his tail, and then Mrs. Browning said "Flush is a dog, dog; I love him. When I was so ill about a year ago, Flush never left my side, day or night. Every time I put my hand out of the bed I could always feel his curly head and cold nose."

Flush now looked up in his mistress' face with intense devotion in his wistful eyes. We gave Flush some slices of bread and butter, which he accepted, but instead of eating them he disappeared underneath a big, yellow satin divan. When I presented him with a piece of plum cake he swallowed it there and then with much gusto.

I remember that Mrs. Barrett Browning whispered to me that I looked underneath the table, and that the bread and butter hidden there. She said that Flush was too polite a dog to eat anything offered to him, but from personal observation, she knew that he could not eat bread and butter when he saw any chance of getting plum cake. Penin and I crept on all fours and looked under the divan, and there we found the slice of bread and butter.

Bulwer's Oddities.

Bulwer's appearance was decidedly what is generally understood by "aristocratic" or what the French call "distingue." Tall, slim, with finely cut features, prominent among which was a long, aquiline nose, with an abundant crop of curly brown hair and a full beard, the first impression he produced, aided by a careful toilet, was one of ease and elegance. At a dinner table, where he liked to speak, and, if possible, to speak alone, he was certainly useful as well as ornamental, with his large blue ribbon and star of the Order of the Bath. There was a certain naivete strange as that word may sound, when applied to one who had a name of the world in his name and very apparent against the irresistible attractiveness of any. He did not give in with that philosophical resignation which might have been expected of one so clever, and, in some respects, so wise. He fought against it tooth and nail. Lord Lytton's hair seemed dyed, and his face looked as if art had been called in to rejuvenate it. A quack in Paris had pretended to cure his growing deafness, a constant source of legitimate grief to him. He was radiant one autumn on his return to town because he thought he was cured, but not for long. The cataract of snuff was not the only part of the attempted cure, of which the most palpable results were large dark red or blue peacock feathers, quite out of harmony with his golden-yellow elegant toilet.

His expressions of regret at impaired digestive organs had something divine about them. He would pent with a sigh to a ripe-cheked American apple and say "I think that there are people who can eat that."—From Rudolph Lehman's *World*.

Lord Tennyson's Mail.

Here is a curious freak of Lord Tennyson's imagination, based on fact. "Look at this place, which on my return from abroad, I had to leave in my table. I taught you to have them before for your garments' use—but look at the impudent digestive organs that had something divine about them. He would pent with a sigh to a ripe-cheked American apple and say "I think that there are people who can eat that."—From Rudolph Lehman's *World*.

Letters from America, Australia, from men, maid-servants, etc., letters asking "begging letters" of all kinds, "subscriptions" asked for church, building, schools, Bazaar, etc., letters to "news-papers," "grocers" or "mailmen" and "parcels" of "peacock feathers" for subscription, presentation copies of poems, "printed paper sheets of poems," "MS. poems," "letters for autographs," form the two sides of the curious and unique sketch.

People who pestle a man of letters do not think of the vast aggregate made up of many single applications to various sorts. Each postscript to bring to the house of forty or sixty letters. Mrs. Tennyson and Hallam Tennyson were far too much occupied with the task of wading through these piles of unsolicited correspondence.

A Story of Harry Furniss.

Here is a funny story, which he did not tell to me himself, that went the round of the New York clubs when Furniss visited the States two years ago. It is known that American journalists and American dunces affect to read Punch as a production absolutely devoid of humor and instruction, as it is a paper written "by gentlemen for gentlemen." It probably fails to secure general appreciation in journalistic America, though in certain circles it is as popular in the great Republic as it is here. Two men were quarreling violently in a smoking-room.

"I tell you I saw a man sitting here an hour ago laughing over a copy of London Punch."

"Impossible," replied his companion. "I don't believe there is a man in America who could laugh over London Punch."

The discussion waxed furious, and last bets were made on the subject. Suddenly a thought struck the second man.

"What was the fellow like you saw reading Punch?"

"A little, sandy-bearded man, with a rather bald head and a big moustache."

"Ah," replied his interlocutor, "now I see. Why was he like you saw reading

Punch?"—Strand Magazine.

THE LONDON CABBY.

Dramatic Little Incidents Connected With the Reception of His Exact Fare.

Everybody who has witnessed the dramatic little incidents connected with cabby's reception of his exact fare. His hirer, having alighted, stands on the pavement and feels for his purse. Cabby meanwhile leans over the railing of his seat with a benignant and ingratiating smile. That smile, it may be stated at once, is a fraud. It is not a genuine beam of good nature, but is one of cabby's business "props." It is a smile of much meaning, and cabby throws his whole soul into it. It is trusting and confident. It insinuates that cabby feels that he has met in you a man in whom he recognizes a peculiarly generous nature. It means that cabby has no anxiety. He knows that you are going to give him something for himself.

But as a matter of fact, if you watch cabby closely, you will see the hollowness of his professions. Cabby's eyes are very wide open, and he is scanning a great deal more carefully than his fare of his exact fare. Cabby means that he is turning over in his hand. Then he stretches down his hand, broad and flat, but trusting, assured that he is about to be treated as a man should be. The fat palm ascends again, but as his fare turns to depart, the smile dies away. For a moment, as if dazed, he gazes blankly into his hand; then a look of mingled contempt and indignation passes over his expressive face. He turns fiercely on his prey.

"Er, er, wot's this?"

"Your fare," roars back to him.

"My fare," in a tone of scathing scorn.

Then rapidly and with a businesslike manner, as if the time for emotion were passed now:

"Ere, 'old 'ard; I wants another tan-ner."

By this time his fare, if he knows anything at all about cabmen, is well under way. Cabby, standing up, dashes the offending shilling on the ground with a gesture of ineffable loathing, as at some unclean thing. No good. His fare is disappearing, unconcerned, and cabby, convinced that the game is up, but loath to relinquish his indignation, slowly unswathes himself from the folds of his voluminous blanket, descends as slowly, picks up the innocent shilling still more slowly, mounts again, gathers up his reins with one final blighting look behind him and drives away, his face that of a man who never till that moment had sounded the hideous depths of sordid human nature.—London Sketch.

Mesalliance.

Mesalliance is always interesting when it occurs outside of our own immediate circle of relatives and friends. A man or woman sacrifices social instincts, bids defiance to conventions and follows the simple promptings of the heart—and the results! Disagreeable to those most nearly concerned, but fascinating to the outside world. There is no subject so fruitful for the novelist. A well known novel, now widely read, was saved by this. I will not name it, for I cannot break literary confidences.

The writer, a favorite living novelist, had reached a point in his story when everything, characters and events, seemed to settle down to a deadly low level of dull commonplace. He was in despair. A friend, an experienced man of the world, gave him word of advice: "Introduce a mesalliance. That never fails to enliven things." The novelist did so, and his book is selling briskly today.—Vogue.

A Little Tin Mouse.

A manayunk man who has a pet cat bought one of those new fangled mouse toys from a vendor on Market street on Saturday afternoon. When he arrived at his house in the evening, he brought out the mouse and began to run it up and down the dining room floor. Tabby, who was lying on a rug, suddenly gave a jump for the supposed rodent. This scared the head of the house so much that he jumped back and in doing so upset the supper table, breaking nearly all the dishes and mixing up the evening meal into a boarding house hash. The family dog secured the choicest beefsteak, and the cat began to lap up the spilled cream. Mr. Housekeeper had a big sized row with his wife and ended up the scene by getting gloriously drunk. The tin mouse, the cause of all the excitement, was crushed in the melee.—Philadelphia Record.

Contagion.

Some of the diseases which flesh is heir to are contagious in every sense of the word. A contact so slight that it does not reach even skin contact, but merely contacts with the air which smallpox patients breathe is sufficient to cause smallpox in man. So, too, medical contact—that is to say, the handling by the well of material touched by the sick—has been proved to be the cause of many diseases, of which erysipelas and scarlet fever may be cited as examples. The products of certain other diseases—typhoid fever, for example—require to be taken into the economy to become malevolent. Still others, such as glanders, must be introduced into the blood current before they are dangerous. These facts have been proved by long observation and are not to be disputed.

Ideas In Bad Dreams.

People have been known to eat indigestible suppers in order to produce dreadful dreams. For instance, a painter of the last century was noted for the horrible nature of his pictures. Report says of him that he used to eat raw beef and underdone pork chops for supper and so bring on nightmares, which gave him fresh ideas.—Exchange.

Chrysanthemum Crapé.

A new fabric is chrysanthemum crapé, in which narrow riblike cords wave crosswise of half-inch grooves made by an almost imperceptible crimping. Like the waved chiffon the coloring is perfect, all the varied chrysanthemum shades and many more being shown.

Wood—So you have been sued for breach of promise, eh?

Van Pelt—Well, I expected my cousin in belle's letters to cost me something.

MUSCLE.

THE INTERESTING SYSTEM IN VOGUE AT YALE COLLEGE.

By It Ends Student's Weaknesses May be Ascertain—The Rule of the Institution and Its Effects—Keeping the Physical Records of Students.

On moving into the new gymnasium on September 1, 1892, the requirement of physical exercise for the freshmen was abolished and the work put on an optional basis, both as to exercise and examination. This is now the case at Yale, except that the corporation voted at its June meeting in 1891 that it be required that every man who presents himself for examination in the gymnasium, or who desires to use its privileges, should first submit to a physical examination by the medical director, or, in default of such an examination, should bring from his physician a written certificate (the form to be furnished by the medical director) that he is physically sound, or a written certificate from his parent or guardian that he wishes the student excused from the examination.

Under this rule about 60 per cent. of the men in the freshmen class are given a physical examination and a prescription of such exercises as seem to be most helpful in building up the weaker parts of the body. They are also warned against taking exercises that would be likely to be harmful, as jumping when the student has varicose veins, etc. All cases of abnormality have thus an opportunity to receive care and special treatment by exercise without expense where this method is likely to prove efficient. In other cases, as in errors of vision, the student is informed of his abnormal condition, and if the case be severe enough to warrant it, he is referred to a specialist or the family physician.

The data secured at this examination cover a wide field, and many of the questions seem to certain men needlessly inquisitorial, but all have a bearing on the present or future welfare of the individual, and in general they are answered freely, as it is fully understood that all information of a personal nature is strictly confidential and will be used only for the good of the student. The tabulation of this data has received some attention, and it will in the future receive still more. It shows us the influence that personal hygiene in preparatory schools has on the physical condition of the students. It shows us the type of the Yale student of to-day and the changes he undergoes during the period of college life. It shows us the disabilities under which he works or the advantages that he has, and, therefore, what may justly be expected of him. It often shows the direction in which he most needs help. It shows some of the deteriorating influences on growth and health, and it also shows what exercise can do for bodily improvement.

The tabulation of this line of work is the use of a universal dynamometer invented by Dr. Kellogg that can be used for showing the muscular power exerted by any of the groups of skeletal muscles, viz.: It shows not only the power of the flexor muscles of the hand, but also the strength of the extensor muscles; it shows the power of rotating the hand into pronation or supination; it shows the strength of the four groups of muscles in the neck when acting singly; it shows the comparative strength of the two sides of the body, etc. The dynamometer tests not only the muscles, but the nerves and nerve centres as well, so that it is a precise measure of the condition of the individual's motor apparatus. The tape-line merely gives the dimensions of a man; it tells nothing as to whether he is alive or dead. A dynamometer gives us an accurate picture of the living, active man.

Graphic methods are used to show comparative sizes, strengths, etc., the percentile method suggested by Francis Galton being employed in all the more recent tabulations.

The aim of this department at Yale is to turn out well developed, healthy men as the product of the university, and to stand between the students and physical fitness so far as it can be done.

A Student Munchausen.

He is a story of a colonel who was much addicted to travelling, and who once reached home when the house was full of his son's guests and stayed to dinner. One of the company, a notorious drawer of the long bow, told a story of his being off the Cape of Good Hope, in an Indian, when a floating object was discovered which proved to be a cask, whereupon a man was seated clinging to a small staff in the bung hole.

"Come on board," reported the ocean waif when hailed. "No, thank you. I'm very comfortable here. I'm bound for the Cape." I can't take letters there for you! Don't be about me. I'm all right."

Then amid the silence which followed this incredible yarn, Colonel G—arose and gravely addressed the narrator.

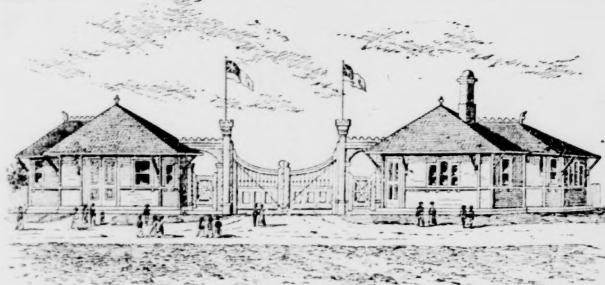
NORTHWEST RESOURCES.

THE TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION.

Description of the Buildings With Cuts of Them—Prospects of an Excellent Fair.

The practical work performed by the Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, since assuming the responsibilities of his office, will be crystallized into one great object lesson by the first general exhibition ever held in the Territories. It will

tenant-Governor Mackintosh in order to keep thoroughly informed upon the intentions of the people, early in the year appointed every postmaster, (aggregating 200) an advisor of his communities in his particular district, the consequence being that monthly reports received placed him in a position to form a fairly approximate idea of the productive capacity of each postal district, the questions unanswered enabling him to procure the names and character of the products peculiar to that section. Added to this, all the agricultural societies, about 40 in number, were communicated with month after month, and he was assured of the warm and earnest co-operation of all of them, with the exception of two.



OFFICIAL OFFICES AND MAIN GATE.

commence on the 20th of July and close on the 5th of August, when Alberta, Assinibina and Saskatchewan, the three great provincial districts, will vie with one another in proving the industrial, agricultural, and stock-raising capabilities of that wonderful country.

By those conversant with his public utterances at the time of accepting office, it will be remembered that Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh announced his intention of working day and night towards accomplishing the design of holding a Territorial exhibition, and it was at his earnest solicitation that Mr. John T. MacDermot, the late premier and Hon. T. M. Day, the minister of the interior, consented to a memorial prepared by him being laid before the privy council. His opinion prevailed; the sum of \$25,000 being voted by parliament towards promoting the object in view. Regina was

having become covariant through these sources what would be necessary, a prize-list for the Territories and Manitoba aggregating about \$18,000 was prepared. He then made a tour through the principal points of the Territories, met the agricultural societies, submitted the prize list and received suggestions, in the majority of cases acting upon these, Mr. Angus McKay, superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm recently finished a tour of the south-eastern portion of the Territories, reporting a feeling of great interest throughout.

The buildings, exhibits, publications and the prize list, having been dealt with, the next question arising was that of transporting the exhibits and cheap rates for the traveling public. Both Mr. Van Horne and Mr. Shaughnessy, president and vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway have manifest

make substantial progress, the farmers must, to some extent, abandon what might be termed, "gambling in grain" and turn their attention to other branches of farming. He also holds that the only feasible way of producing a concentrated commodity is illustrated by a statement of the following values: a ton of wheat, worth \$20.00; a ton of butter \$30.00; a ton of bacon, \$20.00; a ton of poultry, \$175.00; and a ton of cheese, \$200.00; showing that it would be preferable that the farmer fed his stock on wheat and thus converted it into a commodity that being transported might ensure for him from 75 to 90 cents a bushel for his wheat. We refer to this, because it em-

The work was subsequently completed by Ptolemy II and afterward restored by Trajan. The Grand canal was stated as being far superior to any other canal in the known world. Its breadth was such that two galleys abreast could be navigated on it, and by it the riches and merchandise of the east were conveyed from the Red sea to the Nile, and thence to the Mediterranean. Strong opposition was raised during the construction of the canal that the land through which it passed being below the level of the Red sea, the canal would be the means of flooding it. To overcome this difficulty a dam, or sluice, was placed across it, with doors which opened to give passage to the vessels, and then were closed again. After the lapse of several centuries this canal was allowed to go to ruin, but traces of it still remain.—Longman's Magazine.

FREE ADD FOR THE FAIR.

The Monster Described Below Will be on View at Atlanta.

Messrs. Enhenza, Lillies and Whitnev, of St. Augustine, Florida, had a sight with a monster drum fish the other day. They were on the North river in a boat fishing, when Enhenza's hook was seized by the drum. In half a minute after the fish had struck the men realized that it was a monster and that their lives were in peril. The great fish headed straight for the bar and carried the boat through the water at a terrific pace. Every moment the men feared that the creature would be swamped. They tugged at the line tied around Enhenza's waist in a vain effort to control the captive. The frail boat skinned along, her bows out of water, in the channel between the Crazy banks on which immense breakers roll, and Anasatia Island, headed straight for the deep sea. Just before the bar was reached the great fish swerved to the breakers, capsized the boat and threw the men into the sea. Enhenza was still on the line, and the fish pulled the man half-drowned through the water and headed for the half-submerged wreck of an old schooner that lies a little south of Bird Island. Enhenza was dragged against the derelict with terrific force, and was finally stunned. Fortunately the stout line held, and the wreck and the fish was brought up with a good turn. Sallies and Whitnev in the meantime had swam ashore with the boat which had righted and hastened to Enhenza's rescue. They found him nearly dead, but he had the fish that had by this time become exhausted. The line

THE WESTERN WORLD.

INTERESTING NEWS NOTES.

Arranged in Brief and Readable Shape for the Information of the Intelligent Reader

Inspector of Mines Dick reports that a 5 1/2-foot seam of coal was struck in the new shaft at Union, B. C., a few days ago.

The new Vancouver Coal company has got through the fault in its Protection Island shaft and has struck a rich vein of coal.

J. H. Simpson, senior member of the firm of Simpson & Simpson, barristers etc., of Nanaimo, B. C., has been appointed by the provincial magistrate of that city.

A fund started by the Victoria, B. C., Colonist for the benefit of the family of Engineer Law, who lost his life in the wreck of the *Velox*, has reached \$500.

Large numbers are still rushing to Cariboo. A letter received from a Vancoverite the other day, stated that they would not get to work for a month yet.

In the opinion of Surgeon Walker of the Provincial jail at New Westminster, James Lobb, the man who did the shooting on the *Stella*, is undoubtedly crazy.

In Nanaimo at present hotels and saloons pay the same license, \$500 per annum. A proposition is now before the authorities to charge the saloons \$400 and hotels \$300.

Nomination on the Columbia was opened the other day. The steamer Columbia made her first trip, connecting with the first train on the Arrow Lake branch of the Columbia & Kootenay railway.

J. Lundy, who used to run a boat store in New Westminster, B. C., and later was the proprietor of a hotel at Chilliwack, has left with his family for Innisfail, Alberta, where he has leased the Innisfail house.

Thos. Demers' of Victoria, B. C., has taken out both Canadian and United States patents for a lamp shade that distributes the light and also imparts to it any color desired—green, for example, for the benefit of weak eyes.

Word was brought down to Victoria by the Deneen that there is an inter-tribal quarrel among the Indians regarding territorial rights at Nass river. Indian Agent Told has gone to the scene to try and settle the difficulty.

The imports of Nanaimo, B. C., for March were valued at \$4,660, of which \$14,150 worth were dutiable, paying to customs, \$4,474.11. The miscellaneous collections were \$143.27, making a total of \$4,517.08 revenue for the month.

The following is the abstract of collections during March for Inland Revenue Division No. 37, Victoria: Spirits, \$7,548.71; malt, \$1,700.12; tobacco, \$3,340.38; cigars, \$654; metathylated spirits, \$60.77; inspected petroleum, \$82.55. Total, \$13,245.94.

Notice is given in the last issue of the B. C. Gazette of the cancellation of the reserve of the lands extending back for one mile on either side of the line of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. These lands will now be thrown open for pre-emption in three months.

The C. P. N. company has a scow in readiness to go to the scene of the wreck of the steamer William Irving, in the Fraser river as soon as the river rises sufficiently to admit of its being taken alongside. It is the intention to try and save the machinery.

Hugh McLean, of McLean Bros., has gone up to look after and operate the firm's claim on the Fraser river at Dog Creek, in Cariboo, B. C. It is expected that this claim, which extends to 10 miles of the river bank, will produce barrels of gold in the near future.

R. T. Robinson of the Georgia St. nursery, left recently for Kelowna, in Southern Okanagan, B. C., where he will superintend the planting of a young orchard of 17 acres for Thos. Sterling, one of the most progressive and prosperous farmers in that section of the province. Mr. Robinson will be absent at least a couple of months.

W. G. Fraser and J. L. McKay, for themselves and numerous other residents have given notice that application will be made on May 1st for the incorporation of Wellington, B. C., as a town municipality. The district proposed to be included in the limits of the town comprises some 50 acres, parts of sections 3, 4 and 5 of Wellington district.

The Montreal Hydraulic Gold Mining Company of Cariboo, Ltd., is the same formidable name adopted by a new mining corporation with a capital of \$500,000 that has been formed to take over the mineral properties, claims and business of the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Co., Ltd., Cariboo being the chief field of operations. The head office of the new company are to be at Vancouver, and the provisional trustees are P. A. Patterson and John Kennedy, of Montreal, and F. C. Innes, J. M. Browning and S. O. Kirk, of Vancouver.

The survey of the area to be included in the new dyke on the Delta has been completed and the assessment of property is now being made. The cost of building the dyke is estimated at between \$100,000 and \$500,000, and in the course of a few weeks the Delta council will call for tenders for the purchase of debentures of the amount required for this work. The municipality has not one dollar of debt, it is expected that there will be some sharp bidding. The value of the land within the bounds of the municipality is something over \$1,500,000. The debentures are therefore looked upon as gilt-edged and may bring a premium.

The coroner's jury of Victoria, B. C., in the case of Engineer Law, who lost his life in the wreck of the *Velox*, brought in the following verdict: We, the jury, called to enquire as to the death of W. H. Law, which was wrecked on board the steamer *Velox*, on the night of March 22, 1886, whilst towing the large barge Pilot with the crew who were aboard for Nelson and Haddington islands. And we strongly recommend that a searching official enquiry be made as to the cause of this accident, and that it is our opinion that such inquiries should be made in all such cases.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

Japan Wants a Good Many Things From China, But is Not Seized.

The London Central News correspondent in Shanghai states the conditions of peace proposed by Japan in addition to the independence of Korea, the war indemnity, and the session of Formosa and Lia O Tung province, including Port Arthur. Japan requires, he says, that China shall allow the unhampered importation of machinery into her territory and the establishing and management of manufacturing by foreigners. She pledges herself, moreover, to open to the vessels of all nations the Yangtze River as far as Chang King Foo, the Sing Kiang as far as Siam Tan Kien, the Canton river as far as Ouchoofoo, the Wusung river, and the canal as far as Soochoo to the north and Hangchou to the south. China must remove permanently the Wusung bar and provide means to maintain constantly a depth of water sufficient for the large vessels, and the cities of Chung King Foo, On Choo Foo, Soo Choo Foo, Hang Chin Foo, and others to be hereafter agreed upon must be opened up to foreign commerce. Japan emphasizes the fact that she does not desire for herself commercial advantages that are not extended to the other treaty powers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

TIMING CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, December 16th, 1894.

St. Bound	Read up	St. Bound	Read down
St. Paul Express	8 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul Daily	8 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 4/7 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	St. Charles	6 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	St. Agathe	1 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Union Point	7 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Silver Plains	7 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	St. Moritz	4 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	St. Team	8 2/3 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Letellier	2 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Pembina	6 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Grand Forks	6 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg Junction	10 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Minneapolis	6 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	St. Paul	7 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	8 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

St. Bound	Read up	St. Bound	Read down
St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Minneapolis	4 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Minneapolis	4 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Minneapolis	4 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Minneapolis	4 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Minneapolis	4 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 3/4 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Winnipeg	5 3/4 hr.
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St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Chicago	9 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	St. Louis	12 1/2 hr.
St. Paul	12 1/2 hr.	Portage Junction	5 3/4 hr.

